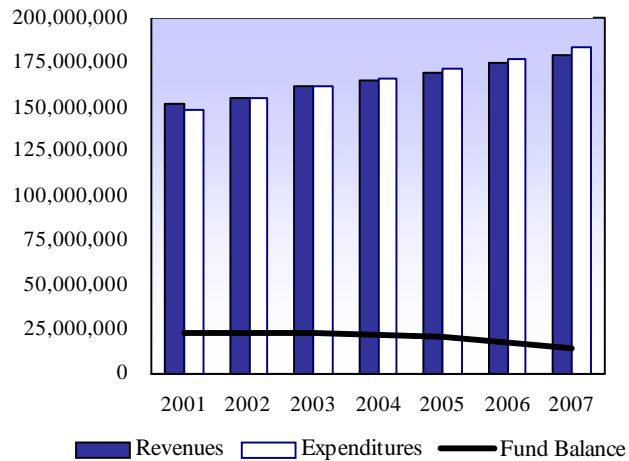


## General Fund Multi-Year Overview

	2001 ACTUAL	2002 ADOPTED	2002 REVISED	2003 PROPOSED	2004 PROJECTED
<b>Budgeted operating revenue:</b>					
General property taxes	42,190,423	45,536,790	45,536,790	47,555,320	49,202,990
Special assessments	12,293	17,440	17,440	17,440	17,440
Franchise fees	31,521,169	32,024,230	30,347,690	31,308,880	32,177,510
Motor vehicle tax	7,256,741	7,275,510	7,275,510	7,493,780	7,718,590
Local sales tax	20,093,593	21,504,050	20,402,070	21,165,190	21,749,700
Intergovernmental					
Gasoline tax	15,049,973	15,078,970	15,078,970	15,229,770	15,806,980
State-shared revenues	7,139,684	7,574,350	6,971,810	6,942,850	6,979,610
Licenses and permits	1,636,531	1,731,310	1,547,980	1,678,160	1,697,550
Fines and penalties					
Court	6,543,414	6,817,240	7,685,600	8,802,690	8,873,490
Other	308,406	163,700	313,950	374,250	374,740
Rental income	2,251,308	2,162,080	2,529,670	2,539,600	2,549,600
Interest earnings	3,833,930	3,784,480	3,478,420	3,565,350	3,654,450
Charges for services and sales	6,365,662	5,678,120	6,397,230	6,534,130	6,616,880
Administrative charges	2,668,461	2,828,120	2,822,970	3,075,110	3,082,750
Transfers from other funds	2,658,390	2,602,130	2,399,400	3,004,340	2,933,960
Reimbursed expenditures	1,618,673	1,689,620	1,863,750	1,835,730	1,849,860
<b>Total budgeted operating revenues</b>	<b>151,148,652</b>	<b>156,468,140</b>	<b>154,669,250</b>	<b>161,122,590</b>	<b>165,286,100</b>
<b>Budgeted operating expenditures:</b>					
Personal services	98,009,164	105,684,990	103,593,200	109,360,940	115,278,430
Contractuals	27,937,657	30,097,900	32,777,750	33,244,220	33,315,210
Commodities	5,133,852	5,801,950	5,919,460	5,917,200	6,107,470
Capital outlay	570,364	630,260	716,040	439,070	395,540
Other	16,304,867	14,253,040	11,662,800	12,161,160	11,019,370
<b>Total budgeted operating expenditures</b>	<b>147,955,904</b>	<b>156,468,140</b>	<b>154,669,250</b>	<b>161,122,590</b>	<b>166,116,020</b>
<b>Subtotal budgeted operating revenues over (under) budgeted operating expenditures</b>	<b>3,192,747</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(829,920)</b>
Unencumbered cash/fund balance as of January 1	18,893,681	19,903,211	23,245,577	23,245,577	23,245,577
Residual equity transfer	1,159,149	0	0	0	0
<b>Total unencumbered cash/fund balance as of December 31</b>					
Appropriated reserve	11,824,071	11,504,580	13,303,470	14,466,145	13,437,958
Unappropriated reserve	11,421,506	8,398,631	9,942,107	8,779,432	8,977,699
<i>Unencumbered cash as a percentage of expenditures</i>	<i>15.7%</i>	<i>12.7%</i>	<i>15.0%</i>	<i>14.4%</i>	<i>13.5%</i>
<b>One mill of assessed value</b>	<b>2,078,568</b>		<b>2,190,263</b>	<b>2,308,537</b>	<b>2,389,336</b>
Increase in value of mill (%)	9.46%		5.37%	5.40%	3.50%
General Fund mill levy	21.323		21.437	21.474	21.474
Debt Service Fund mill levy	<u>10.036</u>		<u>10.037</u>	<u>10.000</u>	<u>10.000</u>
<b>Total mill levy</b>	<b>31.359</b>		<b>31.474</b>	<b>31.474</b>	<b>31.474</b>
General Fund (excluding delinquency)	41,339,710		44,604,900	46,599,110	48,230,080
Debt Service Fund (excluding delinquency)	<u>19,979,541</u>		<u>20,883,420</u>	<u>21,700,250</u>	<u>22,459,760</u>
<b>Total property tax (excluding delinquency)</b>	<b>61,319,251</b>		<b>65,488,320</b>	<b>68,299,360</b>	<b>70,689,840</b>

2005 PROJECTED	2006 PROJECTED	2007 PROJECTED
50,912,340	52,681,300	54,511,950
17,440	17,440	17,440
33,006,240	33,860,180	34,740,070
7,950,150	8,188,650	8,434,310
22,358,690	22,984,730	23,628,300
16,281,190	16,769,620	17,272,710
7,027,160	7,076,130	7,126,570
1,731,540	1,766,200	1,801,520
9,050,980	9,231,980	9,416,640
382,230	389,880	397,680
2,600,600	2,652,610	2,705,660
3,745,810	3,839,450	3,935,440
6,580,530	6,777,930	6,981,250
3,144,440	3,207,340	3,271,450
2,933,960	2,933,960	2,933,960
1,885,860	1,922,580	1,960,030
<b>169,609,160</b>	<b>174,299,980</b>	<b>179,134,980</b>
119,889,560	124,685,140	129,672,560
33,720,730	34,432,210	35,162,520
6,229,650	6,354,260	6,481,340
403,450	411,520	419,760
11,129,560	11,240,860	11,353,270
<b>171,372,950</b>	<b>177,123,990</b>	<b>183,089,450</b>
<b>(1,763,790)</b>	<b>(2,824,010)</b>	<b>(3,954,470)</b>
22,415,657	20,651,867	17,827,857
0	0	0
11,507,828	8,544,436	4,494,204
9,144,039	9,283,421	9,379,183
12.1%	10.1%	7.6%
<b>2,472,963</b>	<b>2,559,516</b>	<b>2,649,099</b>
3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
21.474	21.474	21.474
<u>10.000</u>	<u>10.000</u>	<u>10.000</u>
<b>31.474</b>	<b>31.474</b>	<b>31.474</b>
49,918,140	51,665,270	53,473,560
<u>23,245,850</u>	<u>24,059,450</u>	<u>24,901,530</u>
<b>73,163,990</b>	<b>75,724,720</b>	<b>78,375,090</b>

*General Fund Revenues and Expenditures  
2001 - 2007*



Projected expenditures for 2002 are \$1.8 million less than the adopted budget. This forecast assumes aggressive cost containment measures necessary to mirror lower than adopted revenues; however, no service level reductions or program eliminations are assumed and growth-driven service enhancements continue to be included.

The economic landscape has altered significantly since the budget was adopted in August 2001. The General Fund assumptions section details many of the revised estimates and conditions driving them. On the whole, revenues in the General Fund will likely increase 2.3% for 2002. Going forward, annual growth levels of 3% are projected.

Through the 1990s, annual growth averaged 3%, but this is skewed by an annual average growth rate of 4.4% over the past five years, substantially aided by extraordinary increases in assessed valuation (4.9% in 1999, 7.9% in 2000, 9.5% in 2001, and 5.4% for the 2001 taxes that support the 2002 budget). The moderating economy (particularly employment) and fewer annexations will mitigate assessed valuation growth through much of the planning horizon. Other major revenue sources such retail sales, franchise fees (also impacted by fewer annexations), and motor fuel taxes do not appear to offer any extraordinary growth potential to offset diminishing growth in assessed valuation.

This General Fund forecast suggests the current year and 2003 budget can be maintained without an operating deficit; however, future budgets cannot sustain current levels of services without running an operating deficit, even with managed austerity. Cash reserves are more than adequate to absorb all projected operating deficits through the planning period; however, to do so may have a negative impact on the City's bond rating and subsequently the cost of financing capital projects. In addition to the validity of the assumptions, the accuracy of these projections depends a great deal upon the actions of other players, such as the State and other area local governments.



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